

THE CRIMEA.

(The Morning Chronicle, October 6A.)
 The accounts so freely circulated, and so confidently believed, of the taking of Sebastopol may remind us of those early legends of ancient Rome which crowd into one short and glorious campaign, events that must evidently have extended over many anxious and chequered years. Whoever may have invented the tale which has been so eagerly accepted in Western Europe, we must certainly admit that it has been ingeniously constructed. A chapter has been composed for the history of our own times, as brilliant but as unreal as the soul-stirring dramas of Livy; and some English writers, like the Latin historian, have, in their zeal for effect, troubled themselves but little as to the sources from which they have drawn their facts. We cannot but regret, however, the temporary success of a delusion so little calculated to prepare us to appreciate justly the difficulties and the achievements of the allied armies. The song of triumph has been chanted in every key; and it may, perhaps, be feared, after this premature display of eloquence, that, when Sebastopol shall actually be taken, there will remain no new forms of praise wherewith to greet the conquerors.

The intelligence received by the Government, and forwarded to us by our correspondents at Vienna and Paris, indicates a much slower and more methodical succession of events than had been represented in the rumours so eagerly caught up at the commencement of the present week. We find, in fact, that the campaign is proceeding very much as it began, and as the experience of all former wars might have led us to expect. The movements of the allied armies are well considered, and between each important step and the succeeding one, there is a pause which impatient observers may find it difficult to comprehend. When the whole armament had fairly got to sea, a halt was made, apparently without any intelligible reason; but the interval was nevertheless employed in a service most essential to the success of the expedition. During the two days that the fleets remained at anchor, the coast was visited, and the landing place was at last so well selected that the troops were disembarked without the slightest loss, while their confidence in themselves and their commanders was secured by this auspicious beginning. Again, it is not exactly explained why no advance was made from the Old Fort until the 19th ult. Yet, when the generals were satisfied that everything was prepared for a forward movement, it was made with such complete effect that the enemy was at once driven, with severe loss, from a strong and carefully entrenched position. We now learn that the tactics of the allied commanders have continued to display the same sagacity, and to give equal promise of final success. The landing of the expedition in Kalamita Bay probably induced Prince Menschikoff to order to the north of the inlet of Sebastopol the detachments which so late as the last reconnaissance of the Caradoc, had occupied the peninsula of Cherson. As this movement must have left the port of Balaklava nearly undefended, no very great difficulty would have been found in occupying it by a detachment arriving by sea on the 29th ultimo. It will be recollected that the subject of the invasion began to be discussed, the great advantages of that place as a point of disembarkation have been admitted. Its harbour is deep and almost completely landlocked; and consequently, however long the defence of Sebastopol may be protracted, the besieging army is now certain of easy and constant intercourse with friendly shores. The objection to proceeding against Balaklava in the first instance was, that the narrow mouth of the inlet, and the lofty rocks surrounding it, would have rendered it a peculiarly formidable undertaking to land there in the face of a resolute enemy. The attempt, if made, would doubtless have succeeded; but, with an army chiefly composed of soldiers new to service, it was most desirable to run no unnecessary risk of a check at the outset. We are not informed whether any contest occurred at Balaklava on the 29th, but it is probable that there were then no Russian troops nearer to that place than Sebastopol; and, at all events, a force fresh from the victory on the Alma might be trusted not to shrink from any service, however hazardous.

It must now be admitted that, unless some very unforeseen contingency occurs, the reduction of Sebastopol is not likely to proceed so rapidly as the public at home were beginning to expect. There is, indeed, reason to suppose that the necessary operations will be both complicated and laborious. Wherever the co-operation of the navy is important, we are sure to find Sir Edmund Lyons affording his able and zealous services; and we may, therefore, infer, from his presence at Balaklava, that very great weight is attached to the possession of that harbour. We learn from the despatch that it presents very great facilities for disembarking the battering train; and it is doubtless intended to advance northwards from that point upon the town of Sebastopol, whilst the main body of the army presses southward in the direction of Fort Constantine. Artillery landed at Balaklava will be within seven or eight miles of the inner harbour, whither, according to some recent fictions, Prince Menschikoff had retired with the remnant of the Russian fleet. Indeed, as the principal roads in the Crimea are very good, it may, perhaps, be found the most expeditious course to disembark at the same place even the artillery destined for service on the north side of Sebastopol. It will be seen from the map that there is an excellent road from Balaklava to the town of Sebastopol, and another to Bakhchi Sarai; and it is probable that, if guns were brought to some point in the latter road, nearly in a line with Fort Constantine, means might be found to drag them across the country, so as to arm the batteries erected to the north of the arsenal. It is, of course, possible that the enemy may have rendered the communications temporarily impracticable; and we know, from what occurred at Bomarsund, that where there is no available road, the movement of heavy artillery is exceedingly laborious. Guns and stores will doubtless, under ordinary circumstances, be always landed as near as may be to the point where they are to be used; but it is, at all events, most satisfactory to know that the disembarkation of munitions of vital necessity will henceforth be in no danger of interruption from the causes which impeded the operations of the commanders at Old Fort. On an open beach, a surf may arise at an hour's notice; and although the command of the mouths of the Katscha and Belbek may afford some additional facilities for landing, the ships would be totally unsheltered during the process. Considering, too, that all the French cavalry, and half of our own, were to arrive from Varso in the second division, we cannot but regard the possession of the port of Balaklava as a very great advantage.

The despatch of Lord Straford de Redcliffe is so loosely worded that it leaves several important points in considerable obscurity. It is, above all things, material to know what portion of "the allied armies" is at Balaklava, and how

it got there. In the absence of further information, we may either suppose that this port was first occupied from the sea, or, as appears, perhaps, more probable, on the land side—in the way which we proceed to explain. We think it will now be admitted that Prince Menschikoff's despatch to St. Petersburg, upon which we laid some stress, did really contain a correct account of his movements, and that he has, as was stated in that communication, withdrawn the remains of his army to Bakhchi Sarai, to await reinforcements. The latest account of the position of the allies, which reached us by way of Odessa, is to the effect that, on the 27th ultimo, they were on the rivers Belbek and Mereterevsky, 10 versts from Sebastopol. We give the name of the latter river as it appeared in our despatch from Vienna, published yesterday, but we cannot answer for its correctness. In Mr. Arrowsmith's map will be seen a small and nameless stream running from a place called Khutor Mekenzia into the Belbek, and which, throughout its course, is about ten versts from the town of Sebastopol. Khutor Mekenzia is on the main road from Bakhchi Sarai to Balaklava; and, therefore, if the allied armies were there on the 27th—and this seems to be the purport of the Odessa account—an easy march of ten miles would bring them to Balaklava on the 28th. If this explanation be correct, the result of the interrupted fighting from the 25th to the 27th, which we hear of from Odessa, will have been that the Allies made their way round the inlet of Sebastopol, so as to be prepared to assault the fortress simultaneously both from the north and the south; and, unless it could be carried by a coup de main, which few people now expect, this would appear to be the natural course of proceeding.

The enemy having retreated towards Bakhchi Sarai, such a march as we have described to Balaklava would be open to the Allies, and they may thus have gained possession of that harbour without the loss of a man. It is possible, on the other hand, that the place may have been first occupied by troops re-embarked on the Agamemnon and other vessels—or, again, that a portion of the reinforcements from Bulgaria may have been ordered directly to Balaklava. If we adopt either of these two latter suppositions, we may still as-sume the communication to be open between the troops at that point and the main body of the army northward of Sebastopol. In any case, the general result of the late operations is, that on the 28th ult., the Allies occupied a series of positions, extending from the mouth of the Belbek through Khutor Mekenzia to Balaklava—thus enveloping Sebastopol in a semicircle, and commanding both of the great roads by which Prince Menschikoff might seek to advance in the hope of raising the siege.

It cannot be denied that the official despatch tells a very different tale from the reports which have caused such intense anxiety throughout the week. The spectacle of unreasoning credulity which has been exhibited at home will probably somewhat amaze the brave men whose deeds have occupied our attention. Those who are readiest with their criticisms and censures on whatever is done, whether by land or sea, may possibly be now induced to reflect that their objections must inevitably be treated with contempt, so long as they display such recklessness and utter want of judgment as they have lately shown. Those, however, who have entertained only reasonable hopes need feel no disappointment, since it is evident that nothing can be effected by the enemy, either within or without the lines of the allied army, which can prevent or long delay the capture of Sebastopol.

It is stated, as we further learn from the despatch, that the garrison of Anapa had blown up that fortress, and was marching to join Prince Menschikoff—a report which may explain the expected reinforcement from Kerch mentioned in his despatch to St. Petersburg. If this event has occurred, it is, perhaps, scarcely to be regretted; for the siege of Anapa would otherwise have been the next duty of the allies, and it might have proved by no means an easy one. Either from the shallowness of the water, or from the necessity of attending to other objects which were thought more important, the Sea of Azov and the Strait of Kerch appear to have been hitherto regarded as beyond the province of the allied fleet; and the consequence has been, if we are to believe this story, that a body of 12,000 men has joined the Russian army in the Crimea. It is true that the smaller vessels of the fleet have had a great variety of duties to perform, and we know that the French are by no means well supplied with steamers; but we could nevertheless have wished that the enemy's maritime communications had been cut off at a point from which he may possibly have received a considerable reinforcement.

(The Daily News, October 6.)

For the lifetime of a generation, no event has occurred so interesting to so many nations as the invasion of the Crimea. Though Sebastopol has not yet fallen, the allies are in possession on the south as well as the north shores of the peninsula—they are at Bala Clava as well as Eupatoria and Alma. After all that has been said, and universally agreed to, for scores of years about the import of such an event as Russia losing hold of the Crimea, we may now best impress ourselves with a sense of it by glancing round upon the expectant nations, and seeing how they take the news. We know how the news of the acquisition was taken by the conquerors and their abettors; how the Czar Peter grew amiable in his delight at obtaining Azof, as a step towards the Crimea; and savage at the loss of it; and happy again when he acquired some Persian provinces which would enable his successors to take the Crimea in flank. We know what the court rejoicings were at St. Petersburg when the Crimea was really conquered; how the insane Orloff was plied with the news, to cheer his horror-stricken mind; and how Potemkin called on heaven and earth to glorify the greatness of the Czarina; and how the Emperor of Austria kissed the dust in his joy that Russia had come down to this central post to take care of his formidable neighbour the Porte, on his behalf. Too many of the nations were inattentive and indifferent to an event so important. It was mourned in the mosques of Constantinople, and in the recesses of the Caucasus; but central and western Europe were insensible to the extent of the calamity, or rather pleased than otherwise. The events of seventy years have wrought a great change in men's minds. So strong is now the interest, and so deep the sense, of what is involved in the Russian possession of the Crimea, that there can scarcely be a doubt of what would have been the response of the civilised world if heaven could confer in the form of a political event. To rid the Crimea of the Russians would have been the choice. And now the time has come. The news is travelling through all lands, and the people of all lands are up and awake to hear it.

The Tartars are free now—those of the Crimea. As the Dutch took Holland near the

close of the last war, the Tartars are now coming into possession of Tartary. How many of those fleet riders are now speeding over the steppe to tell the Cossacks of the Cuban the news that the Russian power in the Crimea has fallen! As each one pauses at any hamlet, how many more start off north, south, and east to spread the tidings! The news will soon be told under the black hair tents of nomadic Turcomans, and among the fishermen's huts all down the shores of the Caspian. The Khan of Khiva and the King of Bokhara will meet to talk it over. The Russian agents in Caubul will have hard work in convincing the Afghans that the victory is all the other way, and that the Czar is in fact marching for the Himalaya. Mr. Murray's mission in Persia will be much lightened. The news will have "made things pleasant" with the Shah. The most solemn thanksgivings of all will be from the Prophet of the Caucasus and his followers. For a quarter of a century have these brave warriors—and they alone—kept the Russian power in check; and now, they are not only avenged but released. No more shall their supplies be intercepted by sea, nor their villages burned on land. Their coast is their own henceforth, and they may have, not only salt and ammoniac, but all the products of the earth that they may qualify themselves to purchase. They may soon hang up sword and gun, and set their hand to the plough and the pruning knife. And so with the Georgians. They may show the intruding Russians the way to the Caspian, or by the military road over the Caucasus, and see them safe off for home, and then live their own life—a wiser one, we trust, than of old. What a day is coming for Trebizond! No more Russian war ships riding the Euxine—but instead of them, the commerce of the world! By sea commerce has nothing to fear but from the elements; and by land, the caravans from Persia will no more be cut off, when once the Transcaucasian provinces are cleared of the alien race.

In Greece there will be some rejoicing, though not in the palace. King Otho and his self-willed wife will probably shut themselves up to mourn for awhile; but the true friends of the Greeks, the guides of the people and the teachers of the children, the schoolmaster who is abroad there, and his attached pupils, and all that is best of that people whom it is so difficult to help, will be so full of thanksgiving that the Peloponnesus will call to the Chersonesus, and Helicon will echo the hymns of the Caucasus. As for Italy, the Pope and Cardinals will go to pray at Rome; but in Venice and Milan there will be many glad hearts, and a quiver of emotion will run through Sicily as if the old Titan under Etna stirred again. And well he may; for another Titan is being put down, and the mountain of horror and remorse is settling down upon his breast. The German states are all grave, and sad, no doubt, though in different degrees, according to their deserts. The trumpet blast of the invaders of the Crimea is the warning that their day of judgment is near. Let those who have any necks under their feet raise up the oppressed, or their own turn will come, like that of the Czar—their brother, their idol, and till now their hope and trust. Their idol is proving to be clay; and they must see free all whom, on the plains of Hungary or elsewhere, they have bound by his aid or for his pleasure. The Austrian Alliance needs no words. That alliance goes with success; and all that need be said is that the time of Austria's obsequiousness must be used to exclude her from all claim over the Principalities she is occupying. The King of Prussia may be left to weep in peace. His people will not need comforting. The Majesty of Denmark will have some business thrown on his hands, it seems, without delay. The Russian succession to the Danish Crown cannot be allowed; and he will be wise to surrender it at once. His people will find some method of representation which will enable them to see to that. Sweden and Norway may now enter of the power of the Czar is news to brighten the long night at Tromsø, and to temper the wintry wind to the dwellers at the North Cape. Sooner or later, the news may be borne by some good spirits to the depths of Siberia; and some faint music of hope may mingle in the exile's ear with the moaning of the winds held captive under the ice, and the sighing of the breeze as it comes and goes through the pine-barrons. The icy despotism that imprisons those winds will be broken up; and the sighing of the breeze become, in the pines, the music of a thousand harps when the warm winds rush to the north in their season. These hints of nature become significant, now that the Crimea is invaded.

As for our own joy and that of France, we shall testify it best by the use we make of the power we have won. Eye, ear, and heart—the whole soul of humanity will bless us, if we strengthen the feeble, right the wronged, and spoil the spoiler—for no gain of special territory to ourselves, but in effectual compassion for all whom he has ranked with the desolate and oppressed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From *Joseph and Co.'s Continental Telegraph*.)
 St. Petersburg, 1st October.

THE absence of the guards is creating much uneasiness here, as it tends to show that the Czar is intent upon trying the fortune of war to the very last. The guards regiments, the finest in the empire, were always intended to be retained in case of an eventual attack being made on Constantinople by the Allies. The Emperor will leave for Warsaw in a few days. Part of the imperial guards regiments are to take their position on the Austrian frontiers of Poland; the remainder are stationed at Warsaw. The Emperor, so it is believed, is willing to negotiate, taking the four guarantees as a basis; but the Grand Duke Constantine and the old Russian party have the preponderance. Prince Gortschakoff is ordered to repair to Odessa, General Krusenstern, governor of that place, having lost the confidence of the Czar. Admiral Machinoff has likewise fallen in disgrace for having refused to serve under Menschikoff.

Berlin, October 7.
 A courier from St. Petersburg has arrived, inviting the King of Prussia to meet the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw. The Czar calls upon the King to act as a mediator, without further delay.

Madrid, October 4.
 The authorities do not interfere with the sale of the manifestoes of Count Montemolin. They are loudly read at the corners of the streets. The Carlists are openly accused of having originated the disturbances at Burgos, Malaga, and Logrono.

Constantinople, September 30.
 12,000 French and 2000 Turks occupy the road from Peritop to Simferopol. Their head quarters are at Trebizond.

Paris, Saturday.
 The death of Marshal St. Arnaud, although known, has not been officially announced. Our Bourse closed at a further considerable improvement. Four and a half per cent. rentes, 98-90;

three, 76-25; northern of France, 872; Paris and Strasburg, 845; Paris and Lyons, 1015.

Vienna, Saturday.
 Our funds were flat all day. Five per cent. Metalliques, 85; exchange on London, 11-22.

K. nigsberg, Friday evening.
 On Wednesday evening a large fire broke out at Memel, which consumed the greater part of the city. All the churches and many warehouses were burnt. The fire was still raging yesterday afternoon.

Paris, Friday evening.
 The feeling that pervaded, I may say, the entire population of Paris the whole of the afternoon of yesterday was one, not perhaps of consternation, but of the profoundest sorrow. You saw sadness at the cruel disappointment depicted in every man's countenance at finding the glorious tidings, which each successive day brought us from all quarters, so abruptly contradicted. The excitement has been so great, the exultation so general, and among all people the confidence so strong and unbounded in the truth of the extraordinary intelligence which every post appeared to confirm, that it is no wonder if a sentiment of deep despondency succeeded that universal joy. The change was observable everywhere, in private society and in public places; and even in the cafes and theatres, those who endeavoured to forget the bitterness of the disappointment found it impossible to do so. This susceptible people is wont to rush from one extreme to the other, and for some hours after the posting of the notice at the Bourse yesterday, the despondency was, I think, as great as if news had reached of the total defeat of the allied troops in the Crimea.

A letter, dated Paris, Friday evening, says, "The Emperor of the French had ordered a severe investigation into the recent false news of the fall of Sebastopol." It is rumoured that a well-known and hitherto very fortunate speculator on the Paris Bourse is suspected of having had a leading part in this affair. In addition to the complaints made to the Emperor by persons who have suffered by this false news, his Majesty felt great personal irritation, as he had been made a dupe by the despatch sent to him at Boulogne, and which had led him to announce to the officers at the review that Sebastopol had fallen. I am assured that, on his return to Paris, when the Emperor saw on what slight grounds the despatch in question had been sent off, he expressed his anger in strong terms. On Wednesday another attempt was made to deceive the public. A private despatch arrived from Marseilles, announcing that the Caradoc had reached that port from Constantinople with an official confirmation of the news of the fall of Sebastopol. The Emperor having desired that no more private telegraphic dispatches on this subject should be given out until he should have seen them, this despatch was shown to him. The Emperor ordered that a despatch should be sent to Marseilles to know what news the Caradoc had really brought. In a few minutes came back a despatch stating that the Caradoc had not arrived."

The Press, of Vienna, of the 30th ult., says, "It is positively stated in well-informed circles, that the negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, relative to the proposition to be made to the Diet on the subject of the Eastern question, are terminated. The Cabinet of Vienna has declared itself satisfied with the Prussian note. She promises to use all her moral influence to cause the four guarantees to be accepted by Russia, and would consider herself bound to make war against that power in the event of a fresh invasion of the Principalities or of any attack on the Austrians. It is not known whether the Austrian general, Mayerhofer, who has been for some time at Berlin, has had any influence on the resolution of Prussia; but, under any circumstances, the relations which he has had in that city must have been of high interest, as he yesterday had a long audience of the Emperor. It is also known that the Austrian Ambassador, Count de Thun, will shortly proceed to Berlin; and on the other hand, it is said that, in consequence of the understanding come to with Prussia, the conference of Vienna will soon hold a new sitting." From the 30th to the 26th ultimo, there were violent tempests in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland.

The new Prussian note, the rejoinder to that of an evidence to the disingenuousness and bad faith of the Government at Berlin. The note is a tissue of special pleading. Francis professes to see in the evacuation of the Principalities a satisfaction of the treaty of April; declares the culling out of the Federal forces unnecessary; affects to regard with jealousy the "foreign elements" in the Principalities as menacing German interests in the Lower Danube; and calls for an explanation on that point from Austria. It all but hinted that Austria must prevent any species of hostilities, whether on the part of Russia or the Allies; that German local interests on the Danube must be weighed against German interests in a general war. It holds that Austria cannot receive a definite assurance on the subject of the four points, the present moment being unpropitious for deliberation, as Russia has rejected them, and the Western Powers will scarcely deem them sufficient as conditions for peace. If the Federation agree to undertake the negotiation, Prussia will "lend her moral influence," for Prussia, it would seem, is still willing to mediate, and is always "moral."

The *Journal de Frankfort* quotes correspondence from Cattaro, of the 23rd ultimo, stating that the Turks, to the number of about one thousand men, attacked the Montenegrin districts of Berda, Biperi, and Bielopawievich, a few days before. They were repulsed by the inhabitants of Berda, who pursued them as far as Spug; but there the pursuers fell into an ambuscade, and a fight ensued, in which they left forty-six men killed or wounded. A large number of Montenegrins are said to have taken refuge among the Turks. The repeated attacks of the Montenegrins have only been of a local character, and have met with no support at Cetinje; nevertheless, they have been sufficiently annoying to force the Turks to reprisals, for which purpose Osman Pasha has sent regular troops to Podgoniza and Spug, and Rashid Pasha, the new Pasha of Scutari, has arrived there with eight new battalions.

The *Parlament* of Turin quotes a letter from Frankfort on the Oder, in which it is stated that so many Poles have made their escape into the Prussian territory, from Russian Poland, to avoid the conscription, that Russia has been obliged to apply to Prussia for their extradition. A letter from Bucharest of the 26th ultimo, says, "Various facts, little important in themselves, but remarkable on account of circumstances, seem to indicate a better understanding between the chiefs of the Austrian army and the Turkish authorities. Last week a dinner of sixty covers was given by General Coromini to the boyards and pashas residing at Bucharest. Omer Pasha was present. General Coromini himself men gave a toast in German, 'To the

illustrious captain who has made for himself an immortal name in defence of his religion and his country.' Omer Pasha replied by proposing a toast to the Allied Sovereigns, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria. A second toast was proposed in French, by M. Coromini. 'To the armies of which representatives are seated at this table.' There were at table in addition to the Turkish and Austrian generals, Col. Dieu, a Frenchman, Col. Simmona, an Englishman, Marquis Rapallo, aide-de-camp of the Duke of Genoa, a Piedmontese, and a Swiss captain of artillery; also, several officers of different grades, belonging to the Allied armies. The arrival of Baron Hess has confirmed the previous good dispositions of the chiefs of the two armies. It would be false to say, and absurd to believe, that a true sympathy can ever exist between the Turks and the Austrians. A thousand circumstances might be mentioned which prove secret hostility; but grave conflicts have ceased, and on the surface all is calm, and that is a good deal."

Reports are stated to have been received by Greek houses, from Odessa, to the effect that Generals Osten-Sacken and Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of forty battalions, besides the garrison of Odessa, 20,000 strong.

As an invalid soldier from the army of the East was waiting for a billet at Amiens the other day, his fatigued appearance excited the sympathy of a crowd which collected. All at once a man who, by his accent, was known to be an Englishman, approached the soldier, and said, "You are from the East?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then come with me," said he, "you shall have a good bed and plenty to eat, and money for your journey to-morrow." And taking the soldier by the arm, he led him away, amidst the applause of all the persons present. It is not necessary to add that the poor invalid was most kindly treated at his host's house, and that when he set off the next morning he had his purse and haversack well provided.

It has been stated in Berlin explicitly, and echoed in London, apparently on official authority, that the Cabinets of London and Paris will not admit Prussia to any further share in deliberations upon the Eastern question, until the Government at Berlin shall completely change its line of policy; that the two Governments have announced, in temperate but undisguised terms, their intention to decline any further attempts at so called "mediation." It is, of course, open to Prussia to enter into the alliance; but she will not be suffered to act as the agent of Russia in the disguise of a mediator.

The *Prussian Correspondence*, of October 1st, says, "A letter from Warsaw states that fresh supplies have been called for by the Russian Government for the army. The possessors of nobleman's property in the kingdom of Poland are to furnish 300,000 bushels of flour and 300,000 hewn, the price of which is to be paid, one-half in ready money, and the other half in deductions of taxes. It is inferred from this requisition that the troops of the kingdom of Poland are to be greatly augmented. Meanwhile, it is said, that the southern part of the country is altogether deprived of troops. The Cossacks, who were previously distributed amongst the frontier towns, have returned to their regiment, and there only remain in the chief towns of the various districts the number necessary for the execution of the orders of the civil authorities, of whom the Cossacks are always a small party."

Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, R.E., has gone to Boulogne to inquire into and report upon the system of "hutting" adopted in the camp there in place of tents, with a view to its introduction into the British service.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Thursday Morning, October 5.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received by the military authorities here to have recruiting recommenced and carried on with all possible activity. During the last few weeks there has been a careful examination of the cavalry and artillery in this portion of the United Kingdom, conducted by an officer of distinction entrusted with that duty; and the result has been reported to the Horse Guards.

I have learned that orders have been given to purchase a number of strong young horses, suitable for cavalry, at the fair of Ballinacree, which commenced with the sale of sheep yesterday.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE LONDONDERRY AND ENNISKEILLY RAILWAY.—The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Omagh, with the Rev. M. O'Keefe, P.P., at their head, have offered a reward of £100 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties concerned in the recent outrage on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway. The *Londonderry Journal*, in referring to this offer on the part of the Roman Catholics, says:—"This is the best answer that can be given to the foul slanders which bigoted and interested parties may endeavour to heap upon them."

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—The question as to how the education of the pauper children in the North Dublin Union Workhouse is to be carried out, was brought once more under the consideration of the guardians at their weekly meeting yesterday, when Captain Lindsay moved that, "in consequence of the resolution of last Wednesday, by which the children in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, both male and female, are not to be permitted to receive secular education in the same school-room as the Roman Catholic children, and as each party is to be instructed by a teacher of their own religion, the Board advertise for a first-class teacher for the girls' school," and an assistant for the boys' and girls' school." After a lengthened and rather noisy discussion, Captain Lindsay consented to postpone his motion until next Wednesday.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—In addition to Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, several candidates are spoken of as likely to offer themselves for the representation of the City of Limerick, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Potter. Amongst others Alderman John Reynolds, formerly member for Dublin, Mr. de Courcy O'Grady, and Mr. W. H. Barrington, son of Sir Matthew Barrington, are spoken of. Sir Jean O'Brien's friends speak confidently of his success.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.—A Privy Council was held yesterday at Dublin Castle, by their Excellencies the Lords Justices (the Lord Chancellor and the Commander of the Forces), when it was "ordered that the Lords Archbishop and Bishops now in town do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the present abundant harvest, and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in Ireland on Sunday, the eighth day of this instant October." The Council was attended by the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Right Hon. Sir John Young, the Recorder, Judge Keatinge, Baron Greene, Sir Thomas Esmonde, and the Right Hon. John Hatchell. The Solicitor-General was also in attendance.

THE ORANGE ADDRESS TO LORD ENNIS-

KILLEN.—The Belfast News Letter of yesterday contains the following:—

On Tuesday a most important and influential meeting was held in the Protestant Hall, College-street, attended by the principal grand lodge officers of the surrounding counties, and presided over by Lord Viscount Dungannon, the right worshipful Master of the county Antrim district, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Right Hon. Earl of Enniskillen upon his recent providential deliverance from the snare which his enemies and those of the Protestant constitution of these realms had set for him and his brother Protestants' destruction on the recent well-known occasion. The meeting was most unanimous as to the expediency of conveying to Lord Enniskillen the cordial and heartfelt congratulations of the Protestant community of this and the adjoining counties, upon his escape from the snare which his enemies and those of the Protestant constitution of these realms had set for him and his brother Protestants' destruction on the recent well-known occasion. 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